

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FINAL

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Glenn A. Black House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 8215 Pollack Avenue

N/A

not for publication

city or town Evansville

N/A

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Vanderburgh code 163 zip code 47715

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national     statewide     local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

    entered in the National Register

    determined eligible for the National Register

    determined not eligible for the National Register

    removed from the National Register

    other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Glenn A. Black House  
Name of Property

Vanderburgh County, IN  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Glenn A. Black House  
Name of Property

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

Located at 8215 Pollack Avenue in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, the Glenn A. Black House is a modest one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with Craftsman-influenced details, a cross gable roof, a brick chimney, and a front porch. The house retains a relatively large amount of historical integrity despite having sustained damage in a tornado in 2005. The decorative concrete block foundation supports walls clad in wood siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rural setting remains much as it was when the house was built in 1937.

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### Narrative Description

#### Site

The front yard is outlined by a modern split rail fence. The gravel driveway to the west of the house leads from Pollack Avenue to the garage situated southwest of the house. A brick sidewalk leads towards the library, southwest of the garage. A recent board fence surrounds the private back yard extending to the south, beyond the garage. The wood frame pergola in the back yard is also a recent addition. The garage and library are not included this nomination, as they are both reconstructions built to replace the original buildings that were destroyed in the 2005 tornado.

#### North Elevation – Photos 1, 2, 4

The original ornamental concrete block masonry forms the foundation of the entire house including the front porch. The front porch roof encompasses the middle three bays of the five-bay façade. It is supported by two square wooden columns set on ornamental concrete block pedestals with cast concrete copings. The porch floor extends farther to the west, where there is a third concrete block pedestal at the corner adjacent to the poured concrete steps. A pair of original mullioned three-over-one light double-hung wood windows is centered in the porch gable. There are two three-over-one light wood double-hung windows on each side of the central doorway. The wood panel door with three vertical lights is a reconstruction installed in 2006 and patterned after details of the original door as shown in an old photograph.

#### West Elevation – Photo 2

A poured concrete staircase just north of center leads to a modern aluminum storm door and wooden door, sheltered by a small gabled roof with a decorative knee braces and flanked by a three-over-one light historic double-hung wood window on each side. Two three-over-one light historic double-hung wood windows are centered in the gable.

#### South Elevation – Photo 3

This elevation has three irregular bays. A small three-over-one light historic wood double-hung window is neighbor to a mullioned pair of larger three-over-one light historic double-hung wood windows, just west of the center of the elevation. The third opening is a single window the same height as the mullioned pair; this is a reconstructed three-over-one light wood double-hung window that replaced the original one damaged in the tornado. There are two basement windows and a coal chute door in the foundation.

#### East Elevation - Photo 1

Two metal hopper windows each with three vertical lights are found in the basement of the east elevation. A central three-over-one light historic wood double-hung window is flanked by a larger three-over-one light historic wood double-hung window on each side. Paired three-over-one light historic wood double-hung windows are centered in the gable.

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### Interior

The house is laid out in a simple rectilinear plan with minimal decorative work. The interior remains relatively intact, including original plaster walls, wood floors, and painted trim, and the original wood doors with all of their hardware. However, there are no original light fixtures remaining in the house. The only rooms that have been altered are the kitchen and bathroom, both remodeled in the 1950's. Baseboards are plain with cyma-molded upper edge. Door and window casings are composed of plain, flat boards with header boards extending slightly beyond the verticals at each side. Doors have a large rectangular recessed upper panel over an almost square recessed lower panel.

### Living Room – Photos 5, 6, 7, 8

The door on the north wall enters into the living room, which is the largest room in the house and the only room in which the original wood floor is covered with carpet. Two three-over-one light double-hung windows facing north light this room. There is a smaller historic three-over-one light double-hung wood window that faces west, above the landing of the original wooden staircase to the attic with simple square newel posts at the base and top of the stairs.

### Dining Room – Photos 5, 7

An original Tudor arch leads into the dining room, south of the living room. The mullioned pair of three-over-one light historic wooden double-hung windows is centered in the south wall of the room and is on axis with the center of the arch. A two-paneled wood door on the east side of the dining room leads to a bedroom.

### Kitchen

To the west of the dining room is the kitchen, remodeled in the 1950's. At the time it was remodeled, the original three-over-one light double-hung wooden window on the west side was replaced with a slightly smaller one. Just to the north of the window is the staircase to the basement. On the west side of the landing is a two-paneled historic door with three horizontal lights.

### North Bedroom –Photo 6

A doorway on the west side of the living room leads to a small corridor adjoining the two bedrooms and bathroom. On the north end is a bedroom with two three-over-one light original double-hung wood windows on the north side and one three-over-one light original wood window on the east side of the room. There is a small closet on the west wall of the room, in the northwest corner with the centered wood doors facing east.

### Bathroom

Just south of the bedroom is the bathroom with modern fixtures. The linen closet in the northwest corner, with the door opening to the south, was added in the 1980s. On the east-facing wall, the original three-over-one light double-hung wood window is intact but covered by the shower installation.

### South Bedroom

At the south end of the short corridor is the second bedroom, slightly smaller in size than the other. The south wall has a reconstructed three-over-one light wood double-hung window that replaced one damaged in the 2005 tornado, while the window on the south wall is original to the house. The closet in this room is in the southwest corner with its doors facing east.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHAEOLOGY

CONSERVATION

EDUCATION

### Period of Significance

1939-1964

### Significant Dates

1939, 1964

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Black, Glenn Albert

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

N/A

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1939 to 1964 because that is the period that Glenn Black lived in the house.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The property meets National Register criterion B because of its association with Glenn A. Black, archaeological field director for the Indiana Historical Society. The Glenn Black House is significant in the areas of archaeology, for the excavation of a Mississippian temple mound site, for the conservation of the site, and education at the site as well as an archaeological education program at Indiana University. Black lived here while studying and writing about the adjacent Angel Mounds Site. His efforts had a profound impact on North American archaeological thought and technique.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Born in Indianapolis on August 15, 1900, Black attended public schools and graduated from Arsenal Technical High School.<sup>1</sup> He entered the field of archaeology before there were many opportunities for formal training. Therefore, he was essentially self-taught after being drawn to prehistory by early collecting activities and having an acute awareness that the past was beginning to be forgotten.

Black's field experience was largely confined to Indiana, but his career spanned the years during which prehistoric research acquired a higher degree of sophistication, and he played a significant role in this development. He had a constant concern with raising professional standards, reflected by his having founded the Society for American Archaeology in 1934 and having held nearly every office within that organization. His methodical excavation of the Nowlin Mound in Dearborn County in southeastern Indiana during the summers of 1934 and 1935 and the report that followed remain as significant landmarks in the history of American field archaeology.<sup>2</sup> At a time when archaeologists were beginning to understand the depth of prehistory in the eastern United States and to define the questions that motivate research, he was an active participant at every major conference. As the first prehistorian to test systematically the potential of the proton magnetometer<sup>3</sup> on a North American site, he was supported by two grants from the National Science Foundation.<sup>4</sup>

Black's affiliation with the Indiana Historical Society began in the early 1930s. After a training period at the Ohio State Museum, he established a program of archaeological survey and excavation that took him into almost every sector of Indiana. His early publications reflect an enduring interest in field techniques and great attention to detail.<sup>5</sup> Since Black was the only archaeologist in Indiana for most his professional life, he directed the accumulation of an immense collection of data, all of which he systematically maintained.

In 1938, the Indiana Historical Society purchased the Angel site, a large Middle Mississippian village near Evansville, Indiana. Though the primary objective was to preserve this important resource from urban encroachment, Black viewed this acquisition as a unique opportunity for long-term study of a single archaeological context. A tremendous amount of excavation work was completed from early 1939 until the summer of 1942, with the help of the Works Progress Administration. The project at one time was one of the largest of its kind in the United States. Black devoted 27 years to the study of this site and excavations were taken nearly every one of those years, first with a large WPA crew and later with the assistance of students enrolled in a summer field course.<sup>6</sup>

The property that is the subject of this National Register nomination is situated adjacent to the Angel Mounds site and was the home of Glenn Black during his ongoing studies of the site. John and Lula Grimm, who at one time owned and farmed the property, had the house built in 1937. In 1938, Indiana Historical Society acquired the house during the Angel site purchase and Black moved into it in 1939. The next ownership change came in 1947 when the Indiana

<sup>1</sup> James H. Kellar, "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity* 31, No. 3, Part 1 (Jan., 1966), pp. 402-405, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2694742>, Accessed 03/20/2010.

<sup>2</sup> Frank M. Setzler, review of "Excavation of the Nowlin Mound" by Glenn A. Black, *American Antiquity* 2, No 4 (Apr., 1937), p. 320-322, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/275476>, Accessed 03/30/10.

<sup>3</sup> A proton magnetometer is tool used in archaeology to measure minute differences in the magnetic field of the earth caused by ferrous concentrations and iron objects in the soil, thermo-remnant magnetism of fired clays, and differences in the magnetic susceptibility of disturbed soils. In essence, the tool is able to "see" what is below the surface.

<sup>4</sup> James H. Kellar, "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity*.

<sup>5</sup> Various articles, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

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Historical Society gave the site to the Indiana Department of Conservation. Despite changes in ownership, the Blacks continued to reside in the house until Glenn's death in 1964. A letter dated May 3, 1963, to John G. Rauch of the Indiana Historical Society from Eli Lilly of the Lilly Company, Indianapolis, explains that some time in 1945, Black decided it was time to turn the property over to either the National Park Service or the State of Indiana for formal conservation and education. Lilly was confident in the desire of all to assure perpetuation of the site, and to make development possible without expense to the Society.<sup>7</sup> For the good of the site and interests of the Society, certain restrictions were incorporated into the deed of the gift. These stipulations included: that the archaeological site would be developed by the Department of Conservation as a state memorial and opened to the public under proper guide service; that, in order to be of greatest education value to the public, the Society earnestly recommended that a sample restoration of the Native American dwellings, temples, and palisades should be made by the State and that a type of museum be established on the grounds; and, that the Society and Indiana University be allowed to continue archaeological exploration to increase public knowledge of the site's culture and to train student archaeologists, all of which Black played an important role in implementing.

On Jan. 29, 1964, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, announced that Angel Mounds had been selected as one of 48 additional sites chosen for registration as National Historic Landmarks. A citation from the Angel Mounds Report, prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Historical Society in March of 1964, reads as follows:

Angel Mounds Indiana. Deriving its name from former owners of the property, Angel Mounds is one of the largest and most impressive 'Mississippian' temple mound sites, covering over 100 acres. Excavations over a long period has uncovered numerous rectangular houses, temples, a town square, a palisade augmented with projecting bastions at 120-foot intervals, and over 2,000,000 catalogued artifacts relating to the period of occupancy, about A.D. 1400-1600.<sup>8</sup>

For 16 years, Black made weekly trips from Evansville to Indiana University, where he taught courses in North American prehistory. The summer months were spent directing the University's field schools. The University soon became the "archaeological hub of the Hoosier State"<sup>9</sup> and in 1965 received a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. of \$300,000 to build a center for archaeology. The center was to be called "The Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology" in honor of Black, archaeologist for the Indiana Historical Society, and a faculty member at Indiana University. The grant initiated a formal agreement between the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana Historical Society, and the University. Under the new agreement, the University was to maintain research and educational activities at the Angel site, and with the cooperation of Indiana Natural Resources Commission would preserve and maintain the site for the use, edification and enjoyment of the public.

Black became an accomplished surveyor, cartographer, draftsman, and photographer; he surrounded himself with all possible technical aids; field notes were meticulously kept; and all records having any possible relevance to the problems at hand were systematically assembled and were known in the mainstream of methodological and professional developments. In 1962, Dr. Black began the arduous task of preparing a full report on the Angel Site. He approached the task of writing with the same concentration organization and thoroughness that had marked his direction of the excavation and his research.

The person most closely identified with the Angel Site in every aspect of its examination was Glenn A. Black. He lived on the grounds, directed its excavation, researched its history and its relationship to other sites, and studied it from every conceivable angle until it became for him and for those to who he so ably conveyed his knowledge and enthusiasm, the living village of a real people. Millions of material items and massive amounts of evidence of human occupation were recovered under Glenn Black's supervision. At the time of his death in 1964, he had all but completed a massive and definitive two-volume report, the publication of which made a significant contribution to New World prehistory.<sup>10</sup> For more than 30 years, he was the leading researcher on the prehistoric inhabitants of Indiana and the relics they left.

Except for short-term work by a few others, he was the most prominent archaeologist in the state of Indiana, and his knowledge of the area was prodigious. According to the journal *American Antiquity*:

<sup>7</sup> Letter to John G. Rauch from Eli Lilly, dated May 3, 1963, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

<sup>8</sup> Angel Mounds Report prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Historical Society March 12, 1964, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

<sup>9</sup> News Bureau Indiana University, Dec. 20, 1965, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

<sup>10</sup> James H. Kellar, "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity*.

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Whatever may be accomplished in Indiana in the years ahead will be dependent in some measure on what Black was responsible for conserving. Certainly, the 27 years of devotion, and devotion it was, to a single site is unique in American archaeology, and the analytical potential of the derived data is limited only by the imagination and ingenuity of those who follow.<sup>11</sup>

Glenn Black was posthumously inducted into the Indiana Conservation Hall of Fame on 17 September 2010.

The Glenn Black House is the structure most closely associated with Black as it was his home during the time he made his largest contributions to Indiana archaeology and the field as a whole. It was in this home that the two-volume report on Angel Mounds was predominately written as well as the preparation for his lectures at Indiana University. The Glenn Black Laboratory at Indiana University, though named in his honor, was dedicated and built after his death and is not yet fifty years old, and thus does not meet the requirements of the National Register.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Kellar, James H. "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity* 31, No. 3, Part 1 (Jan., 1966), pp. 402-405, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2694742>, Accessed 03/20/2010.
- Setzler, Frank M. review of "Excavation of the Nowlin Mound" by Glenn A. Black, *American Antiquity* 2, No 4 (Apr., 1937), p. 320-322, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/275476>, Accessed 03/30/10.
- "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.
- Letter to John G. Rauch from Elli Lilly, dated May 3, 1963, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.
- Angel Mounds Report prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Historical Society March 12, 1964, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.
- News Bureau Indiana University, Dec. 20, 1965, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: Indiana Historical Society

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*



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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>460190</u> Easting	<u>4199860</u> Northing	3	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
2	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	4	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting at the south west corner of the intersection of Pollack Avenue and Indian Drive, follow the south edge of Pollack Avenue west 1010 feet to the Glenn Black house, 8215 Pollack Ave, on the south edge of Pollack Ave. This is the starting point of the boundary. Continuing on the south edge of Pollack Ave, go west 112 feet, then south 116 feet, then east 112 feet, then north 116 feet.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the house historically associated with Glenn Black as his primary residence during the time he spent studying the Angel Mounds Site. The original garage and library that were also associated with him were destroyed by the 2005 tornado. The existing garage and library are reconstructions built in 2006 and as such are not included in the nomination.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trinity Hart, Intern  
organization Indiana State Museum date 04/15/10 (updated 03/30/2011)  
street & number 650 West Washington St. telephone 317-232-0069  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204  
e-mail trinityhart@bsugmail.net

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Glenn A. Black House

**City or Vicinity:** Evansville

**County:** Vanderburgh

**State:** IN

**Photographer:** Trinity Hart

**Date Photographed:** February 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 9. North and east elevation, camera facing southwest  
2 of 9. North and west elevation, camera facing southeast  
3 of 9. South elevation, camera facing north  
4 of 9. Detail of front porch, camera facing southeast  
5 of 9. Interior, living room into dining room, camera facing south  
6 of 9. Interior, living room toward hallway to bedrooms and bathroom, camera facing southeast  
7 of 9. Interior, detail of living room to dining room arched entrance, camera facing southeast  
8 of 9. Interior, staircase, camera facing west  
9 of 9. Historic photo (attributed to Eli Lilly) of Glenn and Ida Black standing on the front porch, c.1945.  
Courtesy Eli Lilly Company Archives.

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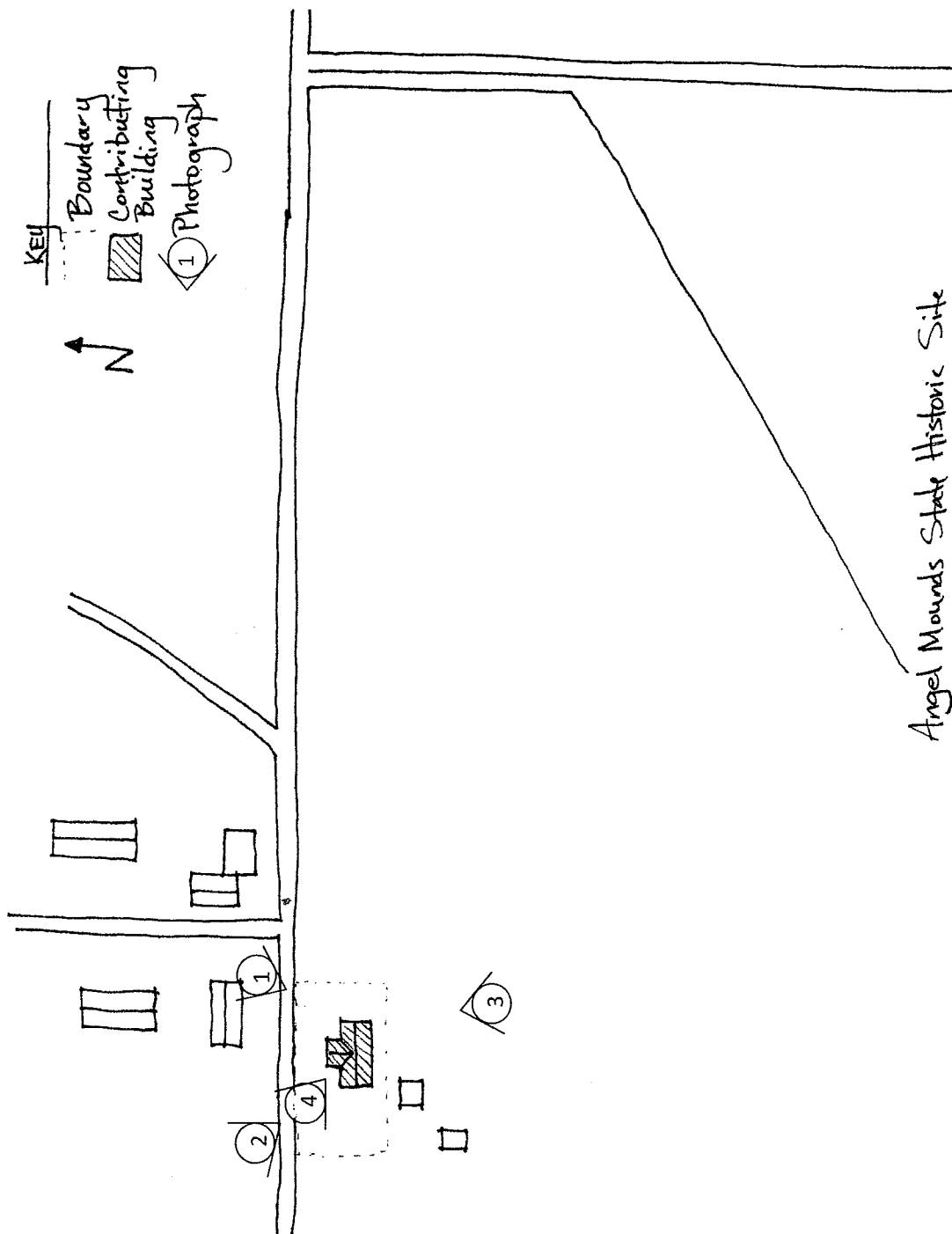
**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Indiana State Museum  
street & number 650 W. Washington St. telephone 317-232-0069  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204

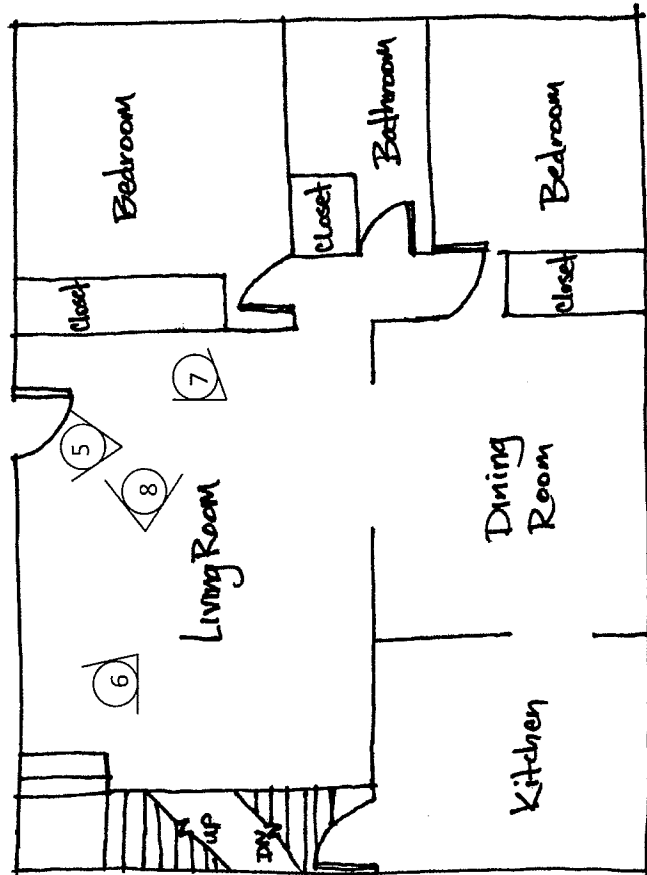
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Glenn Black House, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

5 Photograph



Interior  
Glenn A. Black House  
Vanderburgh County  
INDIANA

Glenn Black House, Vanderburgh County, Indiana



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN photo 1

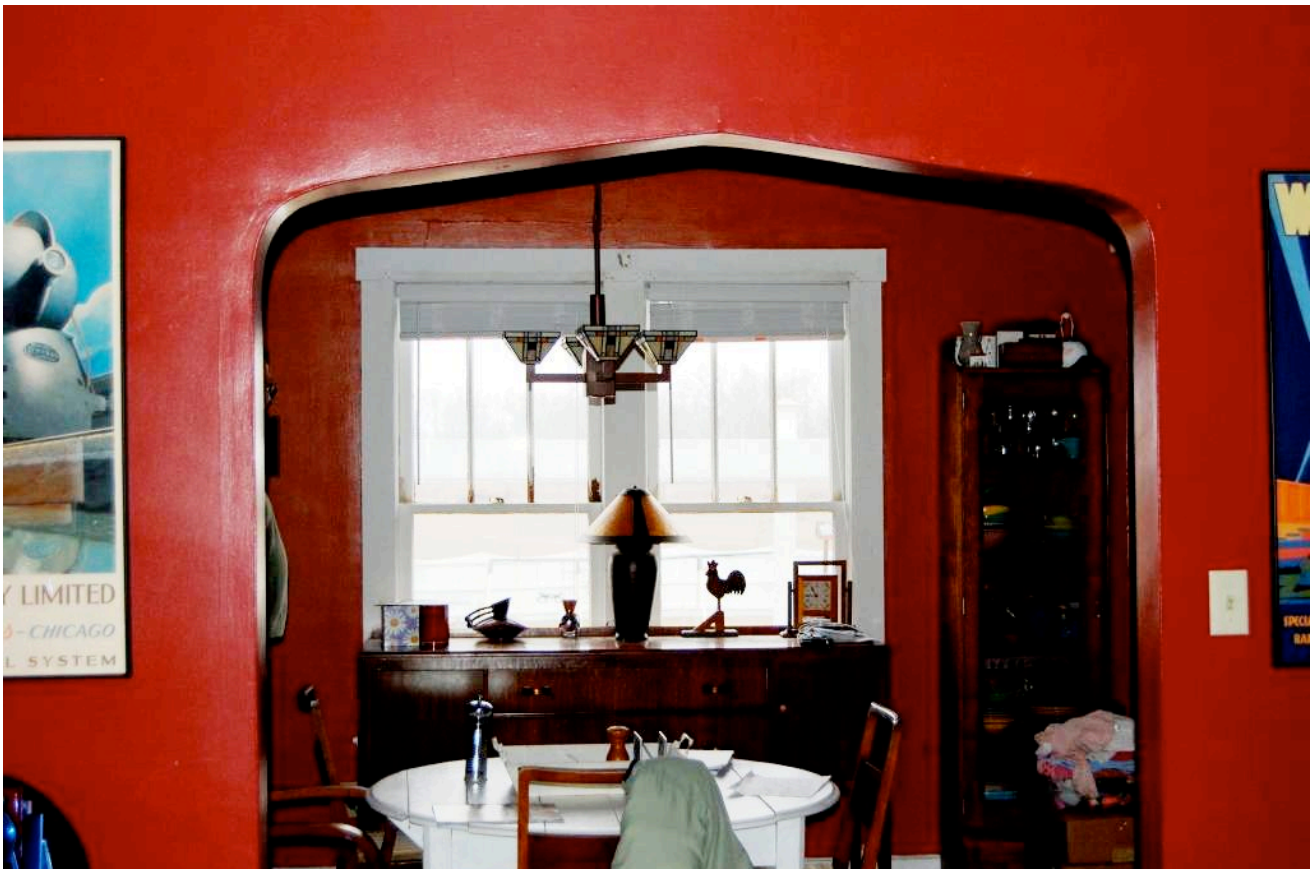


Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN photo 3





Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN photo 4



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN photo 5



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN photo 8